## The Gossip on the other side of the Atlantic.

Our Vienna Correspondence. VIENNA, March 13, 1852.

Arrival of Two Russian Grand Princes-Court Entertainments in their honor-The Emperor's Visit to Italy-Its Object-Increase of the Austrian Navy-The Emperor in a Storm-Illness of Prince Schwarzenberg-Diplomatic Relations be tween Austria and England-Between Austria and the United States-Miss Hill, a forthcoming American Artiste-The Vienna Gazette and the Herald

It was stated in the Vienna papers a week or two since, that the past winter has been uncommonly severe in the Southern States of America, and that some people there have attributed this to the pregress of Northern principles at the South. The Viennese are at this moment applying a similar reasoning to themselves, for they assert that the heavy fall of snow we have had since yesterday. is owing to the arrival of two Russian Grand Princes, Nicholas and Michael, which took place yestorday afternoon at five o'clock. The Emperor's chief adjutant, Count Grünne, and most of the general officers at present here, had gone to the first railway station from Vienna to meet them, and at the Vienna depoi tweive court carriages awaited their arrival. From the depot they proceeded to the Russian hotel d'ambassade, around which a regiment of grenadiers was drawn up with a band of music that welcomed the august personages by playing the Russian national hymn.

The imperial court has been preparing some time for this synested visit. Among other things are station from Vienna to meet them, and at the Vien

The Imperial court has been preparing some time for this expected visit. Among other things, arrangements have been made for giving a series of theatrical entertainments in French, by persons selected from the high aristocracy. A ballet is also to be formed of the most youthful and beautiful of the court maidens. To-night is the first representation of this kind. Invitations have been issued to the court and diplomatic circles, and all is bustle and preparation to-day in these higher regions. The event of to-night is awaited with as much anxiety as if the fate of kingdoms or states depended on it. Russian grand princes seem to have taken a particular liking for the Austrian territories. One of them, the heir, moreover, of old Nicholas himself, has been spending the winter in Trieste, as the readers of the Herald probably know very well already. It was to pay his respects to this coming Czar of all the Russias, that his majesty, Franz Joseph, made the journey to his Italian provinces from which he returned in time to meet the two august brothers.

gust brothers.

The Grand Prince Constantine, has since left
The Grand Prince Constantine, has since left The Grand Prince Constantine, has since left Trieste on board the Austrian steam frigate Vladimir, to visit the ports of the Dalmatian and Italian coasts of the Adriatic; after which, he will return to Trieste, to meet his two brothers, with whom, accompanied likewise by the Duke of Bordeaux, also expected there, he will proceed to Venice. It would almost seem as if Nicholas were sending out his children to become acquainted with their future inheritance.

But it is said by some, that the Emperor's visit But it is said by some, that the Emperor's visit to Trieste and the Adriatic, was less to see the heir of his great ally, than to take a look at the Austrian defences in that quarter, and give a stimulus to the Austrian navy('), and it has been even whispered that the consideration of a possible invasion from the United States, entered not a little into his calculations. It is certain he has since ordered the immediate construction of two steam propellers of thirty-five guns each, and the building of an arsenal in Muzzia on the bay of that name. He has moreover, conferred the grand cross of the order of St. Leopold on Count Wimpffen, commander-inchief of the marine, and various inferior orders on other officers. The Archduke, Ferdinand Max, his brother, about nineteen years of age, has been raised to the rank of frigate captain and colonel of marines. The Austrians appear to regard their marines. The Austrians appear to regard their may as already by no means contemptible. They report a sham sea fight before his majesty, in the Gulf of Trieste, in which fifteen ships of war took

It seems the Emperor had rather a rough touch of sea life in the Adriatic. He left Venice early on the morning of the 4th inst., expecting to reach Trieste the same evening; but a storm arose, and drove the vessel out to sea, so that after tossing about for twenty-four hours, he was obliged to put into the port of Rovigno, in Ishria, and proceed to Trieste by land, which he only reached at midnight on the 6th.

Trieste by land, which he only reached at midnight on the 6th.

Prince Schwarzenberg has been very ill for some days, but is now recovering. It is said he has had a stroke of paralysis. Some people say he lives too fast, and think there is not much hope for him. This is the second time he has been seriously ill, within a very short time.

On Monday, the 15th, there will be a review in honor of the Russian Princes, at which it is calculated there will be 30,000 men under arms.

The relations between Austria and England seem to have become more amicable since the evidence of

to have become more amicable since the evidence of a tory ministry in the latter country. A communication is said to have arrived here from Lord Derby. in reference to the refugee question, of so satisfactory a nature to the Austrian cabinet, that the lat aside its stringent measures against

ter has laid aside its stringent measures against Englishmen in Austria.

According to the Vienna correspondence of a Berlin paper, the diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States are also getting into a more friendly feeling. The communications lately brought by a special messenger from Washington, were represented to be calculated to restore the former good understanding.

I translate the following, in reference to a young American plants from the Austrian Lloud;—"A

I translate the following, in reference to a young American planist, from the Austrian Lloyd:—"A very young planist, Miss Hill, who has studied under the care of her father, has made the journey to the continent of Europe in his company, to become aquainted with the greatest masters of her srt, and thus perfect herself in it. We had the opportunity on the 25th of February, to hear this interesting young lady of fifteen, in the saloon of Professor Fischoff, and with other connoisseurs of music, were highly gratified with the elegance and skill, as well as the correct expression of her performance. We prophesy her a most favorable future career."

intere career."

I must not omit to mention before closing this letter, that the Vienner Gazette gave its readers, a few days ago, the entire article of the Heraldo on Cass' intervention speech. It gave also the close of the speech itself, showing from it how hopeless is any idea of present intervention in Hungary.

J. E. C.

## Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, March 18, 1852. Change and Reduction in the French Rentes Alarming Excitement in consequence-The Elec tions and the Representatives-Postponement o the Grand Military Review-The Reason Why -The Civil List-The Remains of Marsha Marmont - The Swiss Difficulty - Burial of Marrast-His Poverty-Misfortunes in Algier -Louis Napoleon openty insulted in Belgium and Switzerland-Active Movements of the Coun

de Chambord -- Unheard-of Tyranny by the Aus trian Government-Span-The New Governor of Cuba-The Holy Land Affairs Settled-Death of Marshal Soult's Widow-Secret Commissione sent by Louis Napoleon to the United States-Ef feet of Gen. Cass' Speech on European Affairs-Deties Taken of Liquors-Hulsemann the Aus

trian Charge. A decision of great gravity was made by the government of Louis Napoleon on the 14th inst., by a decree, by which the French stocks, of 5 per cent, are either to be refunded to the holders, or to b lewered to the per cent. For the last two months the French press, which is paid by the government, had published several paragraphs to sound the stock holders: but, notwithstanding the protestations which were made, it was known that such a project was on the stocks, and that it would be accepted when a favorable moment arrived. This was a souch the case, that among the stockholders the stock of 5 per cent having attained the par, was uncertain in its standing, and was rising when the ther stocks were at a premium. When the Bank f France abandoned its ordinary discount, and reluced it to B per cent, it was generally expected that the conversion of the 5's would soon follow this measure, and that the government would not long continue to pay to its creditors annuities of 5 per cent, whilst the rate of 3 or 4 per cent was the rate for stocks. Nevertheless, I was assured by persons who knew more than others, the intentions of the leaders of the State, that the government would render this-measure as complete as possible by reducing immediately the stock to 3 per cent, and thus would admit the rate of 75 francs as the par for the new stock. This system, which was to the stockholders equal to a reduction of 4 per cent, was discussed for a long time, but it was finally rejected, on the ground that it possessed the danger of mak-

government to accomplish the reduction of the interest of the debt. As it will be observed by those who read the text of the decree, that the stockholders of the five per cent will be allowed to choose either the roimbursement of 100 france by every five france stock, or to accept the conversion of their bonds into other bonds of 4½ per cent for every five france. The stockholders will have tweaty days to decide on the question, that is to say, till the 5th of next month. Generally speaking, this new measure has been received with the greatest indignation by all the stockholders and financial men. Theinside and outside of the Bourse, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was as agitated as an ant's hole which had been deranged by the step of a human being. The crowd was immense in the central hall and on the steps of the monument. If have neither room nor space to report all the "curses" I have heard within the hour I have spontsmong the Boursiers and the tripoteurs de compons. The female stockholders, who are numerous in Paris, not being allowed to onter the Bourse, were perhaps more excited than the men, and if policemen had not been walking about and mingling among them, God only knows what would have been the result of the anger of those parties.

The fall of the Five per cents has been two france seventy-five centimes, and three francs. The railway stocks, have, on the contrary, obtained a rise, which was the natural consequence of the conversion of the Fives. It is said, that this new measure will produce to the financial department of the State, an economy of eighteen millions a year; and that this fact has been one of the mess enticing considerations of the public treasurer. For the lastify years, this proposal for conversion of the stocks had been four times proposed, first in 1824, under the ministry of M. de Villéle; in 1838, 1840, and 1845, under Louis Philippe; but then the great obstacle was that there existed a large number of stocks had been four times proposal from underseapent of the leading topics o

It is said, that the opening session will be preceded by the mass of the Holy Ghost. This is really a case to call in the assistance of "the one" who linguas facit disertas, surdos audire et mutos loqui.

case to call in the assistance of "the one" who linguas facit disertas, surdos audire et mutos logui, (render the tongues eloquent, make the deaf hear, and the dumb speak.)

More than two hundred representatives have already arrived in Paris, and have attended at the Bourbon palace to select their seats; though I have been told that this arrangement would not be allowed by the new Speaker of the House, M. Billault.

The grand military review which was to have taken place on the 20th inst., on the anniversary of the return of the Emperor Napoleon from the Island of Elba, has been postponed till the 1st of May next. The enthusiasm in the army was not considered as sufficiently excited, and the fear of a failure in the aim of this grand affair has induced the Prince President to postpone it. The cause of this delay is attributed by the organs of Louis Napoleon to the non-perfection of the flags which are to be distributed to the army and National Guards. Some may believe it, but I know better, and enlighten my readers. An encampment of the army will also take place at Complegne, as it used to do during the reign of Louis Philippe.

All these preliminary symptoms of the proclamation of an empire, could be deduced from the decreof Louis Napoleon, who declares that, for the future, all the acts of justice would be preceded by the usual formula:—'I-Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the republic, to all, present and future, salute.'

Unfortunately for his happiness and comfort Louis Napoleon is in a very proor state of health. The goul is attacking him in the bitterest manner, and severe rheumatism has taken possession of his shoulders. His doctors are bothered, and consultations are daily held among them on the subject.

In the meantime the Ministers of the Chief of the State are organising the new Civil List, which is to be fixed at six millions of francs. It is understood that this sum of money will not be appropriated to

State are organising the new Crit task, when it is be fixed at six millions of frances. It is understood that this sum of money will not be appropriated to keeping private museums, as it was under Louis Philippe. A part of the forests of Louis Philippe's estate will be annexed to this, and the woods of Fontainebleau, Marly, St. Germain, and Rambouil-let are pointed at as those which will be selected by

he Prince.

Marshal Marmont, Duke of Raguse, who died a Marshal Marmont, Puke of Raguse, who died at Venice, has requested his friends to beg Louis Napo-leon to allow his remains to be buried at the Inva-lides. It appears that this old soldier, who was ac-cused of treason by the Bonapartist party, has writ-ten the memoirs of his life, and shown by proof, that he had not betrayed his benefactor. The body of the Marshal has been embalmed and sent to Paris, by sen.

by sea.
The difficulties between France and Switzerland. The difficulties between France and Switzeriana, relative to the political refugees are not yet entirely settled, though it is hoped that they will. There is one thing which will, perhaps, revive these difficulties, the seizure of the property belonging to the hospitals of Mount St. Bernard and Mount Simplon. These hospitals have been partially founded by France, and though it is proved that the monks of the service of the t. Bernard have somewhat participated in the diffi-ulties of Sunderbund, there is no reason why the Va-ais should take possession of their property. The funeral of Armand Marcast, the member of

lais should take possession of their property.

The funeral of Armand Marcast, the member of the French Provisional government in 1848, was to have been grand; but owning to the interference of the police, who refused to allow ouvriers to accompany the hearse and enter the cemetery, there was no display. All the leaders of the opposition were present at the burial, but no speech was allowed on the ground. The only thing which was not prohibited, was the publication in the newspapers of the partisan press, several articles which were culogious for the deceased, and proved to those who had a contrary opinion, that Marrast was not a dishonest man, as he died poor, and leaves his family nearly penniless.

——Probitas est landat et alget Juve.

The news received from Algiers is of a very pain-

The news received from Algiers is of a very painful nature. The report of the misfortunes met with by six battalions of the French army on the 19th, The news received not the misfortunes met with by six battalions of the French army on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d elt., in the mountains of the neighborhood of Bougier, have been confirmed. The snow storm and cold was so intense, that about one hundred and forty-four men have been buried in the hundred and forty-four men have been buried in the

hundred and forty-four men have been buried in the precipices, and nearly all the soldiers and officers who arrived at Bougier went to the hospital. Never has such a disaster been met with by the French troops, since the passage of the Beresina and the campaign of Russia.

Diplomatic notes of an exciting nature have been exchanged between the French and Belgian cabinets, relative to a masquerade which appeared a few weeks ago in the city of Ghent, by which Louis Napoleon and his friends had been grossly insulted. The same difficulties have been encountered by the Swiss government at Bâle, where, on the 1st instant, a masquerade was organized, representing Louis Swiss government at Båle, where, on the 1st instant, a masquerade was organized, representing Louis Napoleon disguised as a monkey, and followed by a certain number of French generals, statesmen, and citizens, with long ears of jackasses. Songs of the most insulting nature had been publicly stang, and copies of them distributed to the public. The officer of a regiment of cavalry had tried to prevent this scandal, but without effect. The Balois Governor knew for ten days previous that this masquerade was to take place, and did nothing to prevent it. What will result from this "ridiculous muss!"

Frem Piedment, we receive intelligence that the most violent riot had taken place at Sassari, in Sardinia, during the last days of February. The surrender of order had fomented a civil war in that city, and occasioned great trouble. The city was finally placed in a state of siege, and General Durando received orders to punish all the rioters. The National Guard was ordered to give back all their muskets, and, on the same day (9th inst.) more than 3,000 guns had been surrendered to the authorities.

At Rome, bank bills have been redeemed by the government to the amount of 672,400 scudi (dolars), and the parer money is abolished as currency

At Rome, bank bills have been redeemed by the government to the amount of 672,400 seudi (dolars), and the paper money is abolished as currency in the papal States.

The Count of Chambord arrived at Vienna on the 24 inst., and his intention is to remain there for the purpose of having an interview with the Grand Dukes Michel and Nicholas of Russia. From Vienna the Count of Chambord intends to go to Venice. The Prince de Jouville has had an interview with his cousin, and it has been decided that the Bourbon and D'Orleans families should form an alliance with the view to re-cuter France, hand in hand, and grasp the throne of France. The Duchess of Oticaus and her son will most the Count

of Chambord, this spring, at Ostend or Wissbaden.
The Austrian government proposes to obtain from all private individuals, who have libraries in their dwellings, a list of the books which are on their shelves, in order to destroy such volumes as it thinks

shelves, in order to destroy such volumes as it thinks proper.

In Spain it has been decided that General Canedo, the present military Governor of Madrid, shall be sent to Havana, and replace General Don Jose de la Concha. General Canedo will leave for Cuba on the 20th inst., by the Spanish war steamer El Catolico. No one here can assount for the change of General de la Concha. It is said that a re-inforcement of 3,000 or 4,000 men will be sent to Cuba.

Mr. Garllard de Fery, formerly Consul of France at Liverpool, has been sent in that capacity to Havana.

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In Greece, the leading topic of the moment is the conspiracy of seventeen Poles (who had selected that country for their place of residence,) against King Othe and his government. The leader of this plot was a certain general, Milbitz, with sixteen of his countrymen. They have all left the country for Sardinia and Alexandria.

At Constantinople, the affair of the Holy Land has been decided in favor of France, into the hands of whose priests Bethlehem, the grotte of the nativity, &c., have been surrendered, notwithstanding the claim of Russia. It appears that M. de Tretoff, the Russian Ambassador, is extremely vexed, and that M. de Lavalette, with the deaire not to enjoy his victory over Russia, has demanded a momentary vacation. Then he returns to France with his wife, (formerly Mrs. Wells, of Boston.) and no doubt will be well received at our Foreign Office.

vacation. Then he returns to France with his wife, (formerly Mrs. Wells, of Boston,) and no doubt will be well received at our Foreign Office.

The wife of Marshal Soult died on the 10th inst., at her chateau at Soult Berg; she was SI years of age. She was a Protestant, but before dying became a Catholic.

M. Auguste Chevalier, and M. Barber de Jouy, a French engineer of much talent, visited Liverpool last week, with a private mission from the French government. No one could ascertain the real cause of that journey, but it is well known that M. d'Jouy has left for the United States.

The speech of General Cass on the subject of the non-intervention policy, cannot fail to forward the cause of sound and rational liberalism in Europe, while, at the same time, it in no where interferes with the existing laws of nations; but it clearly foreshadows to the great despotic power, that the democratic sentiments of America will force its government to intervene when they, by a concerted action among themselves, to attempt to destroy and break down those distinct nationalities where freedom still exists, morely because they have chosen to found and preserve constitutional forms of government. At one time, it was feared that Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, would call on Belgium, Holland and Sardinia, to absandon their respective constitutions under the threat of coercion; but the language of General Cass, which is taken gium, Holland and Sardinia, to abstation their respective constitutions under the threat of coeroion; but the language of General Cass, which is taken for that of the American people, has put an end to that apprehension for the present. The noble old chief of American democracy has interposed his shield to save the still surviving liberties of the continent from the deadly blow aimed at them by the withdreshead of description.

ruthless hands of despotism.

I have to mention the decree of the Moniteur of this morning, by which Louis Napoleon has reduced to half of the preceding tariff, the duties on wines and liquors imported from the provinces into the cities. This measure will increase his popularity, which had been somewhat shaken by the decree of the Five pre Conts.

the Five per Conts.

Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge at Washington, has been ordered by his government to return to the United States. So it appears that everything is settled between the two countries.

B. H. R.

PARIS, March 18, 1852. The Conclusion of the Carnival-Brilliant Fete and Parties-M'dle. Rachel's Entertainment-The American Codfish Aristocracy in Paris-Faux Pas-An American Lady's Revenge-Extraordinary Occurrence-Grand Exhibition of Paintings .-- Sale of Louis Philippe's Library-Heavy Postage on American Newspapers-The Operas, Theatres, &c.

The carnival of Paris, and I may say of France, reathing its last to-day; the mi-carême (half lent,) and this annual saturnalia are favored by the mos admirable weather. The sun is as bright as in the finest days of June, and its rays are so warm that overcoats are uncomfortable. This temperature is out of season, but it is comfortable, particularly for those who are dressed in fancy costumes, and are parading on the Boulevards. I have taken my quarters for to-day in the apartment of one of my friends, who has several windows on the Boulevard des Italiens, with the intention of seeing the masquerades and of writing my correspondence at the same time. The pageant of the Hyppodrome, the horses, fengers, and other riders of that mammoth enterprise, dressed in the most magnifecent style, have already passed before the window, and the crowd which witnessed their presence received them with unanimous shouts. This gorgeous parade represented, as on the Mardigues, the triangle of agriculture, and though the fat ox was not present, for he was killed and roasted on Ash Wednesday, the sight was somewhat more splendid, for the manager of the Hyppodrome had augmented his band and caparisoned more horses than on the previous occasion. The other masks were not numerous on the Boulevards, but this evening, at the Grand Opera, as well as at the other public balls, where masquerades are authorized by the government, the crowd will be a numerous one. The rags for pleasure, by all means, has reached its utmost point, and notwithstanding politics, and the grumbling of the French bond-holders, stockholders, &c. every one seems to be ers for to-day in the apartment of one of my friends reached its utmost point, and notwithstanding politics, and the grumbling of the French bondholders, stockholders, &c., every one seems to be full of fun and amusement. The ball season, which in the beginning, Just after the coup d'état seemed to afford such a dull prospect, has been more amusing than it was last year, and if this continues, we shall dance till after Easter Sunday.

M. de Manpas, Minister of Police, gave on Saturday last a negative tractive which were attached.

M. de Manjas, Minister of Ponce, gave on Satur-day last, a magnificent party, which was attended by a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen of the higher classes of the Parisian society. The salcons of the minister were lighted in the most brilliant style, and the honors of his roof were given by him

of the minister were lighted in the most brilliant style, and the honors of his roof were given by him and his lady in a very courteous manner.

M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior and Chief of the Cabinet, gave also a brilliant fete, to which he had invited (through the channel of a dozen ladies, for he is a bacheler) all the most eminent personages of the capital of France, and of the departments. A large number of foreigners were also among the guests, and they were not the less amiable or the smallest "fries" of the company. The American and English ladies have, this winter, surpassed all the French fair sex, and they are considered, now a-days, as the finest specimens of beauty. The only thing wanted by them is that chie (stylish countenance and dressing) which is the beauty of the French women: as soon as they have it, (which will be in a short time,) they will rank the first in the world for elegance and distinction. These observations were particularly made by me at the ball of M. de Persigny, where I met many charming beauties from New York, who were there the observed of all observers. The apartments of the ministry had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the principal room was adorned with four mammoth marble eagles, which had been found among the riches of the garde meuble. These splendid specimens of art will be placed, next week, on the four corners of the bridge of the Legislative Assembly. The buffet and refreshments were splendid and well attended. The music was delivered by the orchestra of Strauss.

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Mile. Rachel, the Queen of Tragedy, gave, last week, her unnual party, at which were invited all the gentlemen aristocracy of Paris, the literati, and the journalists. The ladies were, all of them, the most elegant actresses of the theatres of Paris. All these enchantresses attended Mile. Rachel's party, and exhibited the greatest urbanity and refinement; and if a person had not been aware that they were all frail women, he would not have observed any difference between them and the most virtuous women of Paris. The luxury of the great tragedian, her admirable palace, the beauty of her furniture, &c., &c., have been described in my letters. I was among the Invited, and had a glorious supper. One of the peculiarities of this party was, that, first, the ladies were seated around an immense table, and partook of a delicious repast; and that after they had eaten and drank enough they made room for the gentlemen, to whom they served as chausons. I had, for "servant," Mile. Fix, of the Comedy Française, and I played my part. But everything, even pleasure, has an end, and I only keep my somensir with me. Mile. Rachel wore an admirable costume of a Spanish senora, which became her, as does everything she wears. The dancing was fine, and the company senarated at twilight.

oes everything she wears. The dancing was fin nd the company separated at twilight. The American society residing, or passing throug nd the company separated at twilight.

The American society residing, or passing through 'aris, has had a dull winter, notwithstanding the Paris, has had a dull winter, notwithstanding the prospects of a gay season. The cause of this unforseen dulness is to be attributed to the several cliques which have imported themselves from the other side of the water, and have taken Paris for their residence. This codiish and salt perk aristocracy, composed of heirs of tailors, rag pickers, for dealers, ham and pork sellers, &c., after having played their game at Saratoga and Nowport, and naving seen that they were worn out, have abandoned their native land, and arrived in Paris. Their importation here has been the signal for disorder, and this state of things will continue as long as they are not turned out from decent society. The new American club has been incorporated here by them, and not only have they formed a scheme to prevent the admission of gentlemen better than by them, and not only have they formed a soneme to prevent the admission of gentlemen better than they are; but they have made that place, which was neutral ground, a gambling establishment, where, nightly, immense sums of money are lost by uncon-scious young men, who are fleeced by some of these wretches, who were, a few years ago, turned out from the society of Saratoga and Newport. I fear that this will soon become a bad affair, where the Procureur de la Republique may very likely inter-

Much fun existed, a few days ago, in the streets of Paris, by the rencontre of two ladies, one of whom was an American lady, and the other one of those French women known under the sobriquet of covettes. Thus goes the story:—A Mr. and Mrs. B——, whose household establishment is said to be very irregular, (the husband living on the right and the wife on the left,) arrived here a few months ago, and selected for their residence a grand spartment on the Champ Elyseos. Mr. B. bought soveral horses, among which were two excellent tretters, from a milita captain or colonel of New York, who had brought them thither. His stable being well provided for, he purchased a handsome carriage, and made his appearance on the Champ Elyseos in a brilliant style. There, as a matter of course, he attracted, as well by his odd deportment as by his luxury, the attention of many ladies, and took a fancy to one of them. As may be suppose, the preliminaries were short, and Mr. B. was soon on the best of terms with his charmer. While this was going on, the beaux of Madam were trying, by all approved means, to reach the heart of the abandoned one; and she was acquainted, by one of these courtiers, that she was deceived, and had a rival. Proofs of the husband's frailty were given, and, on Sunday afternoon last, she followed Mr. B., and having, after two hours of expectation, seen him leaving the Rue Vivienne in company with the lady charmer, she rushed out from the carriage, armed with a whip, and began to thrash her in the most violent manner. The husband made his escape, for he had in vain tried to disarm his wife, by sweet words, and also with his hands. He vanished, leaving the Rue Vivienne in company with the lady charmer, she rushed out from the carriage, armed with a whip, and began to thrash her in the most violent manner. The husband made his escape, for he had in vain tried to disarm his wife, by sweet words, and also with his hands. He vanished, leaving the gublic in the utmost astonishment. I was not able to discover how the aff Much fun existed, a few days ago, in the stre

able to discover how the affair ended.

Mr. Robert James is about to be married to a French lady.

The great exhibition of paintings, which takes place every year on the first of April, will soon be opened to the public. The pictures to be exhibited this year are magnificent.

The sale of Louis Philippe's library is still going on, and the bidders are paying for the volumos of that valuable collection, at the highest rates. The works of Audubon have been sold for 2,000 francs.

Mma. de Bocarmé passed through Paris the other day, on her way to Italy. I am told that the police of Brussels has "requested" her to leave the country for some time, on account of public opinion being so much against her.

Verdi, the celebrated composer, left Paris on Friday last, on his way to Florence, and from thence to Naples, where he will have one of his new operas sung at San Carlo.

The postage on the American papers has been this day augmented, and this new measure has created much sensation here among our countrymen. They formerly cost three cents each from Liverpool to Paris, but now, according to the new law of the press, the stamp duty has been added to the postage duty, and every newspaper is charged three and half cents.

The theatrical news is not of much importance this week; it is as follows:

At the Italian theatre the famed opera of Rossini

The theatrical news is not of much important this week; it is as follows:—
At the Italian theatrs the famed opera of Rossini "Cenerentola," was performed on Saturday last, and received with much favor. Lablache and Madamo D'Augri sang their parts in the most beautiful style. The chorusses were excellent and the orchestra faultless. It was one of the best entertainments of the

At the Palais Royal, two farces obtained much success. The first, called "Maman Sabouleux," by Messrs, Zabiche and Marc Michel, contains much fun and many laughable incidents. The second, ontitled "Une Passion a la Vanille," by Messrs. Milesville and Xavier, is also an excellent farce, and was played with much vigor.

At the Ambigu Comique, a drama in five acts, entitled "Sarah la Creole," by Messrs. Decourcelles and Taime, was received with much enthusiasm on Saturday last. The parts played by Messrs. Chilly, Arnault, Lyonnett, and Mmes. Naftal, Arnault, and Lucie Mabin, have been written with much care by the author, and the incidents are very striking.

The circus of the Champ Elysée will soon open. Messrs. Dejean & Son propose to build another mammoth circus for the winter season, on the spot formerly occupied by the menageric of M. Hugher de Mattilia.

A drama in sixteen tableaux, entitled "Ste. Gene-At the Palais Royal, two farces obtained much

A drama in sixteen tableaux, entitled "Ste. Gen

rieve," will be performed to-morrow at the Nationa Theatre. The life of the Patronne de Paris is en tirely developed in that great play, which has been prepared with great care. The scenery and costumes are of the most gorgeous style.

B. H. R.

The Overthrow of Rosas.

[From the London Times, March 17.]

We have received with great satisfaction the intelligence of the decisive action at Santos Lugares, on the 3d of February, which has not only terminated the long course of hostilities on the banks of the Rio de la Plata, but has overthrown the government of the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, and driven him to seek the protection of a British vessel. The flight of Rosas, in the dress of a common seaman, accompanied by his daughter, disguised as a cabin boy, to the protection of that flag which he had so often insuited and defied, is a suitable termination to his melodramatic history. In the hour of peril a government like that of Rosas finds no support in the population which has so long trembled beneath its cruelty and its caprices. The approach of a hestile army is the signal of deliverance; and beyond the loose bands of Guachos who scoured the Pampas, but were unable to sustain the attack of regular troops, Rosas had lost all the attack of regular troops, Rosas had lost all means of defence. Already for several weeks previously, since the raising of the siego of Montevideo, and the appearance of the allied army on video, and the appearance of the allied army on the Parana, the language of the population in Buenes Ayres had assumed an unaccustomed freedom. The policy of the Governor was denounced in terms that would have been punished by torture or by death a few months before, and it was evident that the terror by which alone the existence of such a power had been prolonged was rapidly changing into disaffection and contempt. The first corps of Rosistas who were sent to meet the enemy after the passage of the Parana deserted at once to the combined forces under General Urquiza; and the moral power of the Buenos Ayrean government was destroyed before it played its last stake upon the plain of Santos Lugares, a few miles from the capital. Rosas seems to have foreseen his downfall, and thought it inevitable; for the last few weeks of his administration were employed in collecting destroyed before it played its last stake upon the plain of Santos Lugares, a few miles from the capital. Rosas seems to have foreseen his downfall, and thought it inevitable; for the last few weeks of his administration were employed in collecting means to support himself in exile, rather than in preparing vigorously for the defence of the territory. The bulk of his vast property, consisting in lands and herds of cattle, will of course fall to the victorious party, and ought properly to revert to the State. We have never denied that Rosas has displayed certain abilities in the government of a rade and indocile people, and that his administration, tynamical as it was, had some advantages over the incessant revolutions and deplorable anarchy that had hitherto prevailed in most of the Spanish settlements on the Rio de la Plata. He found it his interest to favor and protect British commercial interests at Buenos Ayres; but his whole policy was directed to establishing the ascendancy and monopoly of that port over its neighbors and rivals. He therefore continued to blockade and ruin Montevideo by a slow system of hostilities; and he succeeded in closing against the commerce of Europe the magnificent rivers which afford such natural facilities of access to the vast territories of Santa Fe, Entrerios, and Paragnay. The partial support at one time afforded to Rosas by the government of this country and its agents was one of the grossest political blunders upon record. Nevertheless, we know not how long a system of tyranny might have lasted which had completely overpowered all resistance among its own immediate subjects. The mercantile interests of the community of Buenos Ayres had submitted to this bondage, and the Guachos looked upon Rosas as one of themselves. He had, in fact, all the qualities of one of those rough-riders of the Pampas, savage, vain, bold, adroit, and convinced that the world did not contain a greater man than himself; but the arrogame of his foreign policy, and his attempts to impose the most ruin arrayed the energy and strength of Northern Europe against the degenerate militia of South America; for these Holsteiners rode down Rosas and his Guachos as a Crusader may have dispersed a swarm of Saracens, or as the Varangian body-guard of the Byzantine Court towered over the Greeks of the Lower Empire. But the native population has everywhere supported the movements of the liberating army, increased its forces, provided for its wants, and covered its rear; and all the objects of the late intervention of England and France are now accomplished by indigenous forces.

The fall of Rosas is unquestionably the most important revolution that has taken place in South America since the declaration of independence; for the States of the Argentine confederation are those in which, from their geographical position, from the facility of emigration, from their climate, and from the freedom of labor, Europe feels the strengest interest. It is, of course, premature to conjecture

what changes will be effected in the structure of the government, but we hope that the ties of federal united and sequality will be extended over the average republics which have hitherto only been united in name, and that the same facilities and security of trade and access will be extended to all. The prominent part which General Urquiza has taken in these operations points him out as the most suitable head of the Argentine Confederation, though he is said to have declared that he confines his ambition to the governorship of the State of Entreries; but if he should attain the higher dignity by his military success, confirmed by the will of the people, we trust he will remember that nothing has hitherto been wanting to insure the prosperity of those fertile and unbounded regions, but freedom and peace. Military government may, to a certain extent, be necessary to establish the authority of law in a country where it has hitherto been so little known, but the future welfare of the Argentine Confederation depends on the progress of its civil institutions. Those States have no enemy to fear but themselves, and no hostilities but the excesses of their own civil discord. The termination of the war will be followed, as soon as the reestablishment of order is secured, by a rapid immigration, especially from the Southern parts of Europe. For there is no part of the New World where the natives of France and Italy appear to establish themselves with greater readiness; and the present condition of those countries, is one that naturally disposes large numbers of enterprising and able minds to try their fortune in new regions. The States of the River Plate afford an outlet te nations not favored, as we are ourselves, with vast colonial possessions, and far from viewing the extension what changes will be effected in the structure of the states of the fiver Plate afford an ontiot te nations not favored, as we are ourselves, with vast colonial possessions, and far from viewing the extonsion of such settlements in a free and independent country, with jealousy, we are convinced that they can only tend to augment the general wealth and happiness of mankind, and to promote, indirectly, our own commercial interests. The main obstacle to the progress of liberal enterprise in these territories has been of promote, indirectly, our own commercial interests. The main obstacle to the progress of liberal enterprise in these territories has been of of late years the government of General Resas, which had made itself an object of terror and distrust in Buenos Ayres, whilst it extended its ravages or its bendage far and wide through the adjacent States. That evil power is now happily overthrown, not by the intervention of European forces, but by the independent exertions of the South Americans themselves. Brazil has taken the lead in the war of emancipation. The Banda Oriental, Entrerioe, Corrientes, and Santa Fe, have rapidly combined their forces. Buenos Ayres has capitulated almost without a struggle, and a new league may now be founded, based on the rights of each State, and on the common interests of all, with which we hope the British government may permanently maintain the most amicable relations.

which we hope the British government may permanently maintain the most amicable relations.

Egypt.

One of the Paris journals publishes a lotter from Abbas Pacha, dated Cairo, Jan. 22, and addressed to Edem Pacha and Kheriddim Pacha, at Constantinople, giving his reasons for objecting to the application of the tanzimaat to Egypt. He says:—

"I cannot deny that the power of life and death belongs of right exclusively to his Inperial Majesty, but all the world knows, and you who have been officially employed in Egypt, ought, better than any person, to know that this country is placed in a peculiar position by its situation, and the manners of its inhabitants divided as they are into castes and tribes, such as Kurds, Arabs, Bedonius, Becharis, Ethiopians, &c. These conditions prevent the assimilation of the government to that of other provinces of the empire, and the right of life and death has hitherto been conceded to my predecessors in all the firmans of the Sultan. Let this prerogative be withdrawn from me, and it is certain that the population of Egypt would see, in the fact, a proof that his Majesty looks on me with displeasure; and as they will not be restrained by fear of a powerful and respected authority, they will re-enter into habits of insubordination; the roads will be intercepted, the safety of travellers and merchants who new traverse all Egypt, even as far as to Koodafar, Darfour, and Semar, will be endangered, as ofold. \* \* It is on these grounds alone, and not for the vain satisfaction of dividing imperial authority with his Majesty, that I seek to conserve the power of life and death."

The Viceroy adds that he does not wish to imitate his predecessors, who opposed reform, but only wants the tanzimant to be applied with some regard to the condition of the country, that its rising civilization may not be ruined by the weakness of the ruler's aim.

ruler's arm

Foreign Miscellany.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Grand Dukes of Russia are staying at Vienua. To please them, the Emperor wears the Russian uniform.
Count Walewski, the French Ambassador here, whose sudden departure gave rise to various rumors, has returned to London.
You will see by the files of London papers that our season has commenced. Dinners, balls, and concerts are à Pordre du jour. The new ministers threw open their solons once a week each. The Park is already very well attended. I saw your charming and amiable ambassadors in a very handsome barouche yesterday. Both opers houses open on Tue day.

The Marquis of Londonderry has presented Mr. Law, the revuend gentleman who ran away with his daughter, with a living of £600 per annum.

Farir is even gayer than London. There were no less than cight grand balls last week, not to mention the soiries dansantes rémaions. Se. A friend writes me word that the most delightful soirce was one given by Rachel, the celebrated tragedian.

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Rachel has a sumptuous hotel, and is celebrated for her cution: and the excellence of her wines. Before her ball she had a dinner party, consisting of the leading political men at Paris. At eight o'clock (what a blessing those early hours are! in London a man never thinks of dressing till ten)—her salons began to fill with all the élite of talent at the French capital. Frezzeieni sang: that charming Miss Meara played—other virtuosi did likewise, and then the ball, and a supper for a Lucullus. At supper the gentlemen, as in duty bound, helped the ladies to the costly vinges, standing behind their chairs, and then the then the ball, and a supper for a Lucullus. At supper the gentlemen, as in duty bound, helped the ladies to the gostly viands, standing behind their chairs, and then the ladies performed the Same service for the gentlemen.—You might have seen, says the letter, the classical Rachal pouring burgundy into a golden goblet, and offering, as only Rachel can offer, a goblet to a poet near her. There was Mad'lle Denair in a splendid white moire dress, trimmed with violets and diamonds, handing salmon to Guizard—and gay and joyous laughter amid the perfume of bouquets and orange trees rendered it like a scene in the Arabian Nights. The day was breaking when the last brougham rolled sway.

There is rather an amusing, I may say expensive, ancedete, going the rounds of the salons.

M. de P——, a rich Russian, who attends the whist parties of an eminent banker at Paris, was engaged in a very interesting conversation with a charming person, when he was solicited to join the rubber. He declined, but being hard pressed, he said. "Well—if I must play, let it be at rouge et noir for 100,000 frames."

After a moment's pause, "Done," says the banker. "Houge," says the Russian. The cards are dealt; noire turns up. "Now, for goodness sake, don't interrupt me any more." said the Russian, with admirable song froid, and continued his conversation with the lady, who, it is said, has since shown herself much touched by the value M. de P. attached to ber conversation.

But to turn to more serious matters. The Monitour of yesterday publishes a "sie role, sie jubbo" decree of Louis Napoleon, fixing the budget of 1853. Let your readers digest the document if they can—I can t.

The review which was announced for next Sunday, at the Champs de Mars, and when an imperial comp d'état was expected, has been again adjourned.

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Louis Napoleon, fixing the budget of 1853. Let your readers digest the document if they cam—I can t.

The review which was announced for next Sunday, at the Champs de Mars, and when an imperial corp defeat was expected, has been again adjourned.

The invasion alarm has dropped off, or lulled for a moment. The Minnic ride has been adopted by the Grdnance Department, after a series of trials at Woolwich. It takes effect at 800 yards.

An extensive business has again been transacted in the South American State stocks, and a further considerable rise has taken place in Burnor Appear bonds, making 22 per cent since the news of Rosas' defeat.

The market for American State Stocks has been quiet this week. Annexed are the quotations:

Redeemable.

United States Five per Cent Bonds (1853). 99½ a 21½ bitto Six per Cent Bonds (1862). 102½ a 103½ bitto Six per Cent Bonds (1863). 107½ a 108 New York State Five per Cent (1875-1868). 107½ a 108 New York State Five per Cents (1855-1860). 14 a 95 Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock. 81½ a 82½ obio Six per Cent Stock (1867-1868). 105 a 106 Messachusetts Five per Cent Stock. 81½ a 82½ obio Six per Cent Bonds (1803). 105 a 106 Messachusetts Five per Cent Stock. 81½ a 82½ obio Six per Cent Bonds (1868). 97½ a - Canada Six per Cent Bonds (1874). 107 a 108 Mentreal City Six per Cent Bends (1874). 107 a 108 Mentreal City Six per Cent Bends (1874). 107 a 108 Mentreal City Six per Cent Bends (1875). 83 a 84 Philadelphia and Reading Railrond Six per Cent Mortgage Bonds (1860). 76 a 77 The Committee of Mexican Bondholders have received letters dated Mexico. the 3d ult. from Mr. Brenan, the gentleman in charge of the interests of the sontholders in Mexico during Mr. Falconnet a absence. announcing the several amounts which have come forward from the custom holders and handing a copy of the marriagements entered into between Mr. Falconnet and the Mexican government. and handing a copy of the assignment for \$2,000 000.

We have received the following de-patch from Trieste, in anticipation of t

Foreign Theatricals

MUNICH.—Lucille Grain has been lately performing, with immense success, in the ballet of "Undine," and Auber's "The God and the Bayadere."

ST. PETERSEURG.—On the occasion of the joint benefit of Grisi and Mario, these artistes were called on the stage no less than twenty times, and the Emperor presented Grisi with a sashmere shawl valued at £800, a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and

FLORENCE.—At the Theatre Pergola, a young relogistic. At the Ineate tractic, a young containing belonging to one of the first families of Italy, Mademoiselle Mariette Piecolini, a native of Sienna, made her first appearance. She appeared in "Lucrezia Borgia," of which she filled the principal part in a manner which gained her the unanimens and reiterated applause of a crowed house. The Rio Bravo, a paper ploude at Brownsville, Texas, gives the following items of interest concerning the late Mexican revolutionary mevements in that vicinity:—We have been frequently asked by the enemies of the revolution, what it has effected—what it has done for trade, and wherein our condition is changed, in this respect, for the better? A few fact will answer those questions in a manner easily to be understood. Previous to the 16th of September, 1851, the date of the commencement of the revolution, the Mexican ports on this frontier were almost entirely closed to trade, so much so, that in the government store houses alone, at this place and Point Isabel, were desposited goods to the amount of two million of dollars or more, without any prospect of immediate sale. In one month after the revolution began, the whole of these goods wore chiefly foreign dry goods. We have no data at hand from which to estimate the amount of domestic dry goods which have been crossed over sines that time; nevertheless it is very large. Of certain articles of groceries and breadstuffs, however, we can speak with certainty. In the year 1851, there was imported into the port of Brownsville, principally for the Mexican trade, flour, lard, corn, candles and tobacco, to the amount of \$403,474. The larger proportion of these articles were imported since the revolution began, and if it succeeds, this branch of the trade will very largely increase for the future. The same may be said for the dry goods market. If our premises are correct, it would seem that the revolution has really effected something even for those who have so bitterly opposed it, and yet have been the first to avail themselves of the advantages it has offered.

Within the last few weeks, a large number of Affairs on the Rio Grande

Within the last few weeks, a large number of horses and mules, and a quantity of other property, has been robbed from citizens in the vicinity of Prownsville, and carried to the other side of the river. Among others, we are sorry to say, our friend Mason has lost twenty-five horses and mules, river. Among othors, we are sorry to say, our friend Mason has lost twenty-five horses and mules, stolen a few nights ago; and on the spot where these horses were secured, a badge of one of Avaloa soldiors was found. It is asserted, and confidently believed, that Avalos has given permission to the thieves in his service to rob all the fillibusters on this side of the river. The word has been passed, in addition to Mr. Mason, to rob Adoiphus Glaevecke, and other well known friends of the cause of Carvajal, of their property. A short time ago, several horses were stolen from Mr. McFaden, mail contractor between this city and Point Isabel, and a day or two since, two valuable mules, with his brand upon them, were discovered to be in the public service, under Avalos, and he has made a demand for them through the proper authorities. It remains to be seen whether Avalos will restore them, or persist in his old habit of receiving stolen goods. In his last paper he recommends reprisals upon this side of the river for alleged invasions of Mexico by the fillibusters. His thieves are evidently carrying this suggestion into execution. sions of Mexico by the fillibusters. His thieves ere evidently carrying this suggestion into execution. The people on this side of the river must arm sad prepare themselves for these midnight robbers. Not a night passes without the commission of outrages of this kind. Several assassinations have already taken place, and we shall hear of more unless we prepare everywhere to resist. The law is a mere coloreb against these robbers. They come over in coloweb against these robbers. They come over in the night, perpetrate their depredations, and various before morning. Would it not be good policy for our neutrality-loving President to direct some of his heroic little subalterns, who have been busily engaged in chasing filibustors for the last three months, to keep an eye on these midnight assassins? or does the President consider that neutrality consists in blacking the boots of Gen. Arista and leaving American citizens to shift for themselves? CANALES' REPORT OF THE RECENT BATTLE

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CANALES' REPORT OF THE RECENT BATTLE.

[From the American Flag, March 6.]

Below will be found the official report of Gen.
Canales, as far as relates to the details and rosult of the late route of the filibusters, near Camargo:—
"Yesterday, at 12 M., the adventurers, commanded by Don Jose M. Caravajal, presented thomselves with a force of 438 filibusters, 84 Mexicans and a twelve pound piece of artillery. I immediately went out to meet them, with a brigade which I command, with the section of Cruz, and although they had possessed themselves of a position full of gulleys and woods, on the right margin of the river San Juan, they were there routed and compelled to retire under cover of the woods, which they would not abandon on any account, aided by the darkness of night which soon came on. The enemy was driven from all the fences and labors which he had intended to defend, with the exception of a small elbow, where they had placed the aforcasid twelve-pound piece; consequently there was no hope of their rallying to return to the charge, but, taking advantage of the night, they would recross the lie Brave to save thamselves from our persecution. Therefore to inspire them with ideas different from those which they had roceived from our attacks in the afternoon, was of the greatest importance, to see if we could make them prisoners, and chastise them in a more terrible mannor; and this depended on drawing them from the Rio Bravo a little further than where they were. Accordingly, early in the morning I made the whole of my forces move on the road "del Azacar," which, being the most visible, would give more facility to the spice of the enemy to see and give notice of it. But nothing was obtained by this, as the enemy, firehtened by the brilliant charges made by inmost visible, would give more facility to the spice of the enemy to see and give notice of it. But nothing was obtained by this, as the enemy, frightened by the brilliant charges made by infantry of the battalion of National Guards from the city of Victoria, and the second corps regular cavalry, supported by the well-directed fires from our artillery, had already completely ran away, and nothing could induce them to return, notwithstanding the distance at which these forces had been laced—acr nad already precipitately abandoned the field, leaving their twelve pounder and ammunistanding the distance at which these forces had been blaced—ace nad already precipitately abandoned the field, leaving their twelve pounder and ammunition, and 113 muskets, with their sapping instruments, all of which we have in our possession. The piece is in good order, and I will soon have the satisfaction of sending it to you. The enemy suffered a loss of forty-eight killed, without counting those who were drowned in the river San Juan, in which they plunged to escape the charge of bayonets which was made on them by Lieut. D. Antonio Inoguirre, with the half of his company, the 1st Movil, from the city of Victoria, and the company of Movil cavalry from this city, under command of Capt. Dins. This triumph cost us four soldiers killed, and seven chiefs and officers and nine soldiers wounded, whose names and the companies to which they belong, will be found in the annexed list. The behavior of the chiefs, officers and men, of this brigade, as well as the section of Crus, in the action, could not have been better or more honorable. In obedience to my orders, they acceded to commands, from the desire of completely externinating the enemy. All are worthy of my recommendations to you and to the suprome government, as, by the decided valor with which they faced the dangers, they have become worthy of a national gratitude. Justice, however, demands that I should make particular mention of Col. D. Valentine Crus, who commanded the left wing of our line, and who was present and encouraged the whole of it, with a coolness worthy of the greatest praise, he himself sometimes giving the orders to regulate and direct the charges which were made with such good success on the enemy.

General Caravajal having business in Brownsville, arrived here vesterday merning. March 9th, on the Comanche. On his way down, he was airested by a

cess on the enemy."

GENERAL CARAVAJAL.

General Caravajal having business in Brownsville, strived here yesterday morning. March 9th, on the Comanche. On his way down, he was arrested by a company of United States troops, under Liout. Gibbons. Immediately on his arrival, bail, to a hundred times the amount demanded, was offered; and although Mr. Commissioner Cummings demanded two thousand dollars more than Judge Watrous did in like cases, the bail was instantly entered, and Caravajal was triumphantly discharged. We noticed quite a number of long faces, and very short tallies of courage exhibited just after this event. The General comes accompanied on his visit to this place by Brevet Lieut. Col. A. H. Gonzales, his aid and military secretary; Col. Jose M. Cabasos, formerly in command of the Reyness squadron; and Major A. N. Norton, of the commissary department. Col. Cabasos, (whose grandfather was executed by the Spanish Government, in 1817, for espousing the Patriot cause), with Don Ignacio Guerra, and several other patriotic gentleman of this frontier, who are with him, are at present exiles from the same cause. We trust the day is not distant when they may return with honer to their own country.

The Turf.

Montin Races, March 23.—France Day—Jockey Club
Exces—Spring Meeting—Two mile heats, for all ages,
catch weights—\$100 entrance, play or pay. Purse \$100.
Cot. S. M. Hill's ch. f. Julia Bean, by imp. Albion.

of F. M. Hill's ch. f. Julia Benn, by Imp. Albion, dam imp. Truket.

Ree's ch. g. Thruckerboll, by Thornhill, dam by Levinihan.

W. Austin'ag, g. Argo, by Othelio, dam by Eclipse.

E. French's b. h. Georgetown, by imp. Sarpeston, out of the full sister to queen Mary, by Bertrand, of R. H. Leng's b. g. Saranac, by Grey Ragle, dam by Medoc.

Sucose Day March 24 - Jockey Club Purse \$250, to

by Tonson 5 years old.

R. Mortimer's b. m. Arietta, by Count Badger, out of Queen of Diamonds, 4 years old.

Time, 3.48—3.48

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.-King's Chapel was

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—King's Chapel was yesterday afternoon the scene of an interesting marriage in high life. Frederick Sears. Esq. son of Hon. David Sears, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Misse Marrian Shaw, daughter of Hon. Robert G. Shaw. The ceremonics were performed by Rev. Dr. Peabody, and were extremely solemn and impressive in the Episcopal form. The event drew together a large number of our citizens, and the utmost axisety prevailed, to witness the fair lady who has so long enjoyed the title of "the Bostom belle."—Boston Traveller, 1st mst.